

postérieure, remonte jusqu'à un point situé au-dessous de l'oreille et redescend ensuite, en décrivant une légère sinuosité, mais en pente très-douce, vers le bec, qui est séparé du casque par un petit sillon transversal. Il résulte de cette disposition que le point culminant du casque n'est placé non plus comme dans le *Casuarium uniappendiculatus* en avant de l'œil, mais notablement en arrière. On peut noter encore que les faces latérales du casque se prolongent en pointe sur les côtés de l'arête supérieure du bec, comme on le voit dans la figure ci-jointe. Somme toute, le casque présente à peu près le même aspect que dans le *Casuarium bennetti* et, vu en-dessus, offre deux arêtes que se coupent à angle droit. La coloration des parties nues n'est pas non plus exactement celle qui est indiquée par M. Schlegel (Mus. des Pays-Bas, Struthionés, et Nederl. Tijds. *loc. cit.*) pour son *Casuarium papuanus*, les taches rouge-carmin qui occupent les côtes du cou, au-dessous des yeux et des oreilles, ne s'étendent pas jusqu'à la tache rouge-orangée qui couvre la nuque, et sont séparées de celle-ci par une teinte bleue; en outre la tache rouge-orangée se prolonge inférieurement sous forme de bandes latérales, lisérées de bleu en avant. Mais ce sont là des différences plus légères que celles que l'on constate dans la forme du casque. Ces dernières me paraissent suffisantes pour autoriser la création, en faveur de ce Casoar, d'une espèce nouvelle que je proposerai de nommer *Casuarium edwardsi*.

Le type de ma description est un mâle, adulte, tué, m'a-t-on affirmé, auprès de Dorey, sur la côte septentrionale de la Nouvelle Guinée.

En terminant je ne puis m'empêcher d'exprimer le désir de voir un ornithologiste publier une monographie complète du groupe si intéressant des Casoars, dont les espèces sont encore si mal définies, et n'ont pas été complètement figurées jusqu'à ce jour.

#### 4. On an apparently new Species of American Pipit.

By FRANCIS NICHOLSON, F.Z.S. &c.

[Received March 28, 1878.]

During a recent examination of the American Pipits in the British Museum I came across two skins from Peru, labelled *Anthus chii*, which appear to me to be specifically distinct from that bird; and I therefore propose to name the species

*ANTHUS PERUVIANUS*, n. sp.

A. *Similis* A. *chii* *auct.* (A. *rufo*, Gm.) *sed dorsi plumis et tectricibus alarum latè albo nec fulvescenti marginatis; corpore subtus albido nec flavicante, et præcipuè caudæ colore distinguendus; rectricibus duabus externis pallidè fumoso-brunneis, intus obliquè saturatiùs brunneis ad apicem ipsum albidis et versus apicem pogonii externi saturatiùs brunnescentibus.*

*Long. tot.* 5.1, *culmen* 0.5, *alæ* 2.45, *caudæ* 1.75, *tarsi* 0.8.

*Adult male.* Lark-like. Above dark brown, the feathers exter-

nally edged with dull sandy buff; the dorsal feathers dull whitish on their inner webs, producing a distinctly varied appearance: scapulars more uniform, the longer feathers with a subterminal shade of dark brown, the edges and tips being dull sandy buff; lower back and rump also rather more uniform than the rest of the back, only slightly mottled with dark brown subterminal spots: tail-feathers dark brown with nearly obsolete edges of sandy-buff, the two middle feathers margined with ashy whitish; the two outside feathers smoky brown with a faintly indicated oblique mark of darker brown on the inner web, the tips white, and the outer web distinctly darker brown towards the tip: least wing-coverts like the back; median and greater series blackish brown, very broadly edged with dull whitish; primary-coverts and primaries dark brown, narrowly edged with yellowish buff, the first long primary dull white for nearly the entire length of the outer web; secondaries brown with a tiny white tip and externally edged with dull white and sandy buff: lores and a distinct eyebrow dull whitish; ear-coverts brown, washed with sandy buff, tipped with darker brown, with whitish shafts; cheeks and under surface of body dull white, tinged with buff on the cheeks and breast; throat and abdomen uniform, the chest marked with triangular spots of brown; a distinct moustachial streak of brown; sides of body washed with fulvous brown and longitudinally streaked with dark brown; thighs and under tail-coverts buffy white; under wing-coverts and axillaries white, the edge of the wing mottled with tiny brown spots; quills brown below, whitish along the inner web; bill horn-brown, the under mandible paler; legs waxy yellow.

*Hab.* Peru.

*Syn. Anthus rufus*, Sclater & Salvin, P. Z. S. 1868, p. 173.

*Anthus chii*, Taczanowski, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 506.

This species is of the same small size as the bird called in the British Museum and by most ornithologists *A. chii*, but more correctly by Messrs. Sclater and Salvin *A. rufus*. It is not so yellow below; and this is a point that strikes the observer at once. On comparing the upper surfaces the white edgings of the wing-coverts and dorsal feathers in *A. peruvianus* are very noticeable. But the chief difference lies in the outer tail-feathers, which are white in *A. chii*, smoky brown in *A. peruvianus*. The oblique mark of dark brown on the inner web is distinct in the former, nearly obsolete in the latter. Both species have a brown mark near the tip of the outer web.

The typical specimens were collected by Mr. Henry Whitely in Peru, the male in the Cataridon valley on the 12th of February 1867, the female at Islay on the 17th of the same month.

April 16, 1878.

E. W. H. Holdsworth, F. Z. S., in the Chair.

Mr. Sclater exhibited a typical specimen of the new Fox lately described by Mr. W. T. Blanford (J. A. S. B. xlvi. pt. ii. p. 321) as *Vulpes cana*, from Baluchistan, which Mr. Blanford had forwarded to him for examination. Mr. Blanford having stated (*l. s. c.*) that his species appeared to be the same as the small Bushire Fox which in his Zoology of Persia ('Eastern Persia,' vol. ii. p. 41) he had referred with doubt, after examining a young specimen living in the Society's Gardens, to *Canis famelicus*, Rüpp., had requested Mr. Sclater to investigate this point. But the comparison of the skin sent by Mr. Blanford with the animal referred to by him ('List of Vert.' 1877, no. 213 *b*, p. 62), which was still living in the Society's Gardens, showed that the two animals must belong to quite different species.

Mr. Sclater was indebted to Mr. E. R. Alston for the subjoined note upon these differences:—

"Blanford's *Vulpes cana* is quite different from your *C. famelicus* at the Gardens, which is much larger and lighter in colour. The fur of the back is dark with light tips, forming a nearly uniform grey grizzled with black *only* on the shoulders. The nape is like the back; and the outsides of the ears appear nearly black; the limbs are fulvous. The difference in size is shown in the following measurements of the skeleton of the specimen of the same animal that died<sup>1</sup>, taken to correspond with those given by Blanford.

	inches.
Length of skull from occipital crest.....	5·45
Length of skull from forameu magnum .....	5·0
Length of nasal bones .....	1·80
Breadth of nasal portion .....	·75
Breadth of frontal region.....	·75
Breadth of brain-case .....	1·60
Breadth of zygomatic arches .....	2·95
Length of palate .....	2·60
Breadth of palate.....	·75
Length of last upper prem. ....	·52
Length of first molar .....	·40
Breadth of first molar .....	·45
Length of humerus .....	4·40
Length of radius .....	5·0
Length of femur .....	4·90
Length of tibia.....	5·10

Mr. E. G. Loder, F.Z.S., exhibited a mounted head of the peculiar variety of *Bos americanus*, called the "Rocky-Mountain Bison"<sup>2</sup>, remarkable for its soft, dark and long hair on the forehead.

<sup>1</sup> No 213 *c* of 'List. of Vert.' (1877) p. 62.

<sup>2</sup> Allen's Memoir on the American Bison' pp. 39, 40.

